In the Claims:

Cancel claims 26, 31, 32, 33, 38 and 39.

Amend claims 8, 9, 11, 12, 27-30 and 34-37 to read as follows:

8. (Twice Amended) A method according to any one of claims 27-30, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using polymerase chain reaction.

9. (Twice Amended) A method according to any one of claims 27-30, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a hybridization assay.

11. (Twice Amended) A method according to any one of claims 34-37, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using polymerase chain reaction.

12. (Twice Amended) A method according to any one of claims 34-37, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a hybridization assay.

27. (Amended) A method for determining the presence or absence of prostate cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:67 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions, relative to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, serum and semen,

wherein the moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5 X SSC overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS.

28. (Amended) A method for determining the presence or absence of prostate cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:107 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions, relative to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient,

wherein the moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5 X SSC overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS.

29. (Amended) A method for determining the presence or absence of prostate cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:308 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions, relative to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, serum and semen,

wherein the moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5 X SSC overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS.

30. (Amended) A method for determining the presence or absence of prostate cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:311 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions, relative to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient,

wherein the moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5 X SSC overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS.

34. (Amended) A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:67 under moderately stringent conditions;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, serum and semen,

wherein the moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5 X SSC overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS.

35. (Amended) A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:107 under moderately stringent conditions;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient,

wherein the moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5 X SSC overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS.

36. (Amended) A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:308 under moderately stringent conditions;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, serum and semen,

wherein the moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5 X SSC overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS.